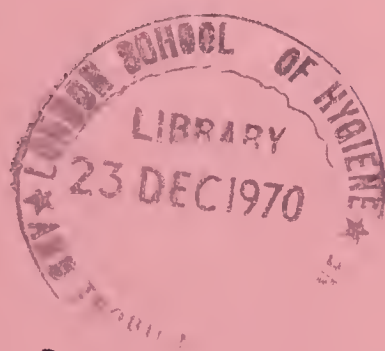


~~Miss Davidge~~
~~Miss Johnston A228~~
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ANNUAL REPORT

on the
Health of the Malling District
for the year 1969



By

The Medical Officer of Health
Dr. F. H. M. DUMMER

and

Chief Public Health Inspector
H. C. COLDRICK

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

F.H.M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J.T. Cecil, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.C. Coldrick, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.L. Allsop, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

G.J.H. Roscow, M.R.S.H.

J.T. Spoors, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 24.3.69 Resigned 31.10.69)

R.M. Cripps, M.A.P.H.I., (Cleansing Inspector)

J.B. Cahill, (Technical Assistant)

CLERKS

R.W. Wellard

A.C. Wickwar

Miss D.M. Cosstick

Miss A.C. Smith

Miss B.A. Mitchell

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Mr. A.J. Busbridge

Mr. J.F. Pout

Mr. H.C. Dunckley

Mr. C.M. Benfield

Mr. F.W. Cornwall

Mr. G. Childs

Medical Officer of Health's Office,
13 Tonbridge Road,
MAIDSTONE, Kent.

(Maidstone 54072)

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
123, High Street,
WEST MALLING,
Kent.

(West Malling 3334)

8th June, 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Malling.

The year 1969 saw no great variations in the health of your District which, for a considerable period, has shewn a good health record. The infantile mortality rate, which is a very sensitive index of the health of the community, was again low - well below that of the country as a whole and bearing favourable comparison with the experience of your neighbouring areas. Indeed, one wonders what further reduction can be achieved in this rate which has shewn such a remarkable decrease in the past three of four decades.

Another health index which shews the all round standard of fitness of the people is the low incidence of tuberculosis. When I made my first Report to you for the year 1958, I told you that there were 30 new cases of tuberculosis; in 1969 there were 8 new cases. Undoubtedly in that period steady advances have been made in child care, in housing, in nutrition, in early diagnosis and in the new therapeutics. All have combined to reduce the number of new cases of this one-time scourge and there is no doubt that if tuberculosis is not wholly conquered it has been well and truly hit for six - and is suffering. It is, however, well to remember that this is a disease, almost above all others, which is related to standards of living, and if we were to suffer a significant reduction in our standard of living, whether by disaster or gradual erosion, this is the disease from which we have most to fear.

Once again, allowing for the population increase in the year, there has been no noticeable rise in the number of cancer deaths which, at 108, represents one fifth of the total number of deaths and is the second most prominent cause of death. It is, however, significant that there has been an increase in female deaths and this has been largely due to more women dying of lung cancer than formerly. Is heavy cigarette smoking now "catching up" with the women? It could be, because there would seem to be no other cause lying so near as the proven relationship of heavy cigarette smoking to carcinoma of lungs and bronchi.

You will recall that last year a new form of reporting immunisation and vaccination statistics was introduced. I should explain that a new complication also makes comparison difficult as a revised schedule of immunisation was introduced at the end of 1968, extending the completion time of the full course of immunisation and vaccination. As a result many record cards for 1969 are still outstanding and it will take some time before a real comparison on this is possible. This is the explanation for the low figures for 1969.

May I bring to your notice the very considerable volume of work which is explained in detail in Mr. Coldrick's Report. He has looked back over the previous ten years and gives you some interesting comparative statistics on aspects of environmental hygiene most pertinent to your District. A great deal of work has been done, not only in

housing and rehousing, but also in the valuable adjunct of improvement where no less than £299,931 has been spent in grants. This has saved many houses and has contributed greatly to the well-being of your District. I know that you will note with some satisfaction that 99.92 per cent of dwellings within your District receive a piped water supply.

One of the major public health events of this period has been the inauguration of the Snodland-Ightham Main Drainage scheme, and I endorse Mr. Coldrick's words that Members can justifiably feel proud of their efforts to enhance the living conditions of constituents through the coming into being of a scheme of such proportions.

Throughout 1969, much work has been done and it has been made possible by the now well-established co-operation of all departments of the Council and the team spirit to which I have willingly and gratefully referred in all my Reports. I acknowledge with gratitude my debt to Mr. Coldrick, Mr. Allsop, and the public health inspectorate and office staff for the efficiency and enthusiasm of their work. In the end it is the Committee and Council who make the decisions and I express my thanks for the support I have always had from the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all Members.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F.H.M. DUMMER

Medical Officer of Health.

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EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u>							
Legitimate	557	469	1,026
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	34	29	63
Total	..	..	..	..	591	498	1,089
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population - crude							20.4
corrected							19.4
<u>Still Births</u>	..	..	..	..	8	6	14
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births							13
Total live and still births	..	..	..		599	504	1,103
<u>Infant Deaths</u>							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births							12
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births							12
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births							16
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)							6
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)							6
Perinatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week and still births combined per 1,000 total live and still births)							18
Maternal mortality (including abortion)							-
Maternal mortality per 1,000 live and still births							-
<u>Deaths</u>	..	..	..	..	273	244	517
Death rate per 1,000 population, crude							9.7
corrected							11.7
Death rate for England and Wales							11.9

Comparative table showing birth rate, death
rate, and infant mortality rate

MALLING R.D.C.	Per 1,000 estimated mid year Home Population				Per 1,000 total live and still births	Per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate		Death Rate		Still Birth Rate	Death rate of infants under 1 year of age
	Crude Rate	Adjusted Rate	Crude Rate	Adjusted Rate		
1965	23.86	22.66	9.74	11.31	9.67	15.98
1966	24.17	22.96	8.87	10.64	17.38	11.79
1967	21.94	10.84	10.09	12.41	17.52	14.27
1968	22.32	21.19	10.24	12.69	15.91	11.06
1969	20.4	19.4	9.7	11.7	13	12
England & Wales 1969	16.3		11.9		13	18

In 1969 the birth rate of your District dropped to a figure which it had not touched since 1962. There has been a trend in the last two years for a diminishing birth rate, but whether or not this is an established picture it is much too early to say. Even now, however, it is substantially higher than the national birth rate, which also has shown a lower trend.

The death rate decreased in 1969 and is now nearer the figure it had reached in the mid-Sixties. The youthful age constitution of your District, however, means that the crude figure is adjusted upwards; but even allowing for this "inflation" it still has not reached the level of the national average.

The still birth rate is lower than it has been since 1965, and the infantile mortality rate at 12, has maintained its remarkably low level once again.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PARISH	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Encephalitis	Meningitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Poliomyelitis	Leptospirosis	Typhoid fever	Paratyphoid fever	Food Poisoning	Malaria	Totals
Addington	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aylesford	5	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Birling	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Borough Green	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Burham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditton	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ightham	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leybourne	9	44	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
East Malling	41	12	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
West Malling	5	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mereworth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Offham	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
East Peckham	8	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
West Peckham	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Platt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plaxtol	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ryarsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbourne	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Snodland	22	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Stansted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trottiscliffe	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wateringbury	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Wouldham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrotham	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTALS	128	61	29	8	67	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296

The year 1969 should have been, in the light of past experience, a year of biennial high incidence of measles. We might have expected, for example, 800 - 1,200 cases. In fact there were 128 cases of measles, a dramatic reduction, due to the introduction of immunisation against measles. Once again there were no cases of smallpox, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

The following table relates to the incidence of Notifiable
Diseases according to disease, sex and age groups

DISEASE	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS																		TOTALS	
	0 - 1		1		2		3		4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Measles	4	3	7	4	9	5	11	8	17	8	18	27	-	3	-	4	-	66	62	
Dysentery	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	5	4	5	3	25	6	18	43	
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	6	11	1	2	-	2	-	11	18	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	7	8	12	9	1	31	36	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
TOTALS	6	4	7	6	11	6	12	9	20	10	38	63	12	18	19	40	4	11	129	167

TUBERCULOSIS

The table set out below records in age groups the new cases recorded in the register during the year, together with the number of deaths which occurred.

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
65 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	2	-	3	1	-	1	1

I am indebted to Dr. A.P. Bentley, the Consultant Chest Physician, for the following details of the numbers of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis examined during the year, and the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis. These figures relate to the area of the Chest Clinic which coincides with the area of the four authorities, Maidstone Borough, Maidstone R.D., Hollingbourn R.D., and Malling R.D.

- (a) Number of contacts seen during 1969 of newly notified cases of tuberculosis 281
- (b) Number of contacts examined during 1969 of cases notified prior to 1969 405
- (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis 2
- (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis 2

Although the number of new cases notified remains very small at 8, this is an increase of 4 over last year. There were only 3 deaths from all types of tuberculosis last year, compared with 7 in 1968. Once again the statistics reveal the great amount of care which is taken in the follow-up of contacts, even at a time of marked reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION, 1969

The following table shows the figures for 1969 based on the return sent to the Department of Health and Social Security by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Primary						Reinforcing					
	Triple Antigen	Diphtheria Tetanus	Small-pox	Tetanus	Measles	Polio myelitis	Triple Antigen	Diphtheria Tetanus	Small-pox	Tetanus	Measles	Polio myelitis
1969	93				0	97						
1968	409	6	493	3	168	617	55	8				
1967	18	1			209	87	386	79		1		
1966	9	1			153	41	156	36		3		
1965	2	1		1	109	11	12	48		7		48
1962-1963	2	3		4	28		34	137		5		124
1964		7			42		60	395		1		544
1953-1961		1		44	12		1	15	69	41		22
TOTALS	533	20	493	52	721	853	704	718	69	58		738

CANCER
(including Leukaemia)

Below is an analysis of the deaths from malignant disease according to age groups.

Age Groups	Male	Female
0 - 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-
25 - 34 years	-	1
35 - 44 years	2	2
45 - 54 years	3	8
55 - 64 years	20	12
65 - 74 years	17	13
75 and over	18	12
TOTALS	60	48

Site	Male	Female	Total
Oesophagus	-	1	1
Stomach	6	3	9
Intestine	11	11	22
Lung, bronchus	26	9	35
Breast	-	11	11
Uterus	-	4	4
Prostate	6	-	6
Other sites	10	9	19
Leukaemia	1	-	1
TOTALS	60	48	108

Last year I remarked on the fall in the total of deaths from cancer, from 118 in 1967 to 106 in 1968. In 1969 there was a slight increase to 108, although this is hardly a significant difference. Once again the main increase has been borne by females - from 41 in 1968 to 48 in 1969, and the sites most affected by this increase have been the lungs, bronchus and uterus. Overall, there has been an increase in carcinoma of the lung from 30 in 1968 to 35 in 1969, and this increase is not accounted for by population differences.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis and Bronchopneumonia	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	6
Heart failure and heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Distress	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Renal failure	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	6	1	-	1	8	2	3	1	14

The rates dependent on the total numbers of infant deaths are calculated in accordance with the Registrar General's estimate of 13. The above table, however, shows that 14 deaths occurred locally and for the purpose of this analysis only, the total of 14 is used. This is substantially the same picture as shewn in 1968, with the exception that only one case of fatal prematurity occurred, compared with 3 cases last year. The infantile mortality rate, at 12, is low and compares very favourably with that of the County as a whole at 18 per 1,000 live births.

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality
in the year, 1969

AREA	Rate per 1,000 population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
						Live Births	Related Births
	Live Births	All causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Total deaths under 1 year	Still births
England & Wales	16.3	11.9	⌘	⌘	⌘	18	13
Hollingbourn R.D.	17.9	10.1	0.05	0.55	1.50	9	12
Maidstone R.D.	22.9	9.6	0.03	0.68	1.51	8	7
Malling R.D.	19.4	11.7	0.05	0.65	1.36	12	13
Maidstone Borough	17.5	10.7	0.02	0.54	1.51	15	12
County of Kent	16.6	12.3	0.01	0.64	1.86	16	12

⌘ Figures not yet available

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1969

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Cholera	-	-
2. Typhoid fever	-	-
3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	-	1
4. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-
5. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-
6. Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1	1
7. Plague	-	-
8. Diphtheria	-	-
9. Whooping cough	-	-
10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	-	-
11. Meningococcal infection	-	-
12. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
13. Smallpox	-	-
14. Measles	-	-
15. Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-
16. Malaria	-	-
17. Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-
18. All other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1
19. Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	-	1
20. Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1
21. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3
22. Malignant neoplasm, intestine	11	11
23. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	9
24. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11
25. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
26. Malignant neoplasm, prostate	6	-
27. Leukaemia	1	-
28. Other malignant neoplasms	10	8
29. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1
30. Diabetes mellitus	3	4
31. Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	-	-
32. Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	1
33. Anaemias	-	-
34. Other diseases of blood and blood forming organs	1	-
35. Mental disorders	1	-
36. Meningitis	1	-
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 57

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	70	57
37. Other diseases of nervous system, and sense organs	6	7
38. Active rheumatic fever	-	-
39. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	4
40. Hypertensive disease	4	4
41. Ischaemic heart disease	65	55
42. Other forms of heart disease	15	15
43. Cerebrovascular disease	29	32
44. Other diseases of circulatory system	8	9
45. Influenza	1	8
46. Pneumonia	15	21
47. Bronchitis and emphysema	23	3
48. Asthma	1	2
49. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	5
50. Peptic ulcer	1	2
51. Appendicitis	-	-
52. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1
53. Cirrhosis of liver	-	-
54. Other diseases of digestive system	-	4
55. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
56. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
57. Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	5
58. Abortion	-	-
59. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and Puerperium	-	-
60. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-
61. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	-	1
62. Congenital anomalies	5	1
63. Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	1	-
64. Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	1
65. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	1
66. Motor vehicle accidents	5	3
67. All other accidents	9	1
68. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	1
69. All other external causes	-	-
	<u>273</u>	<u>244</u>

8th June, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Malling,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my twenty-second Annual Report on the environmental circumstances obtaining in the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

This year sees the end of the so called "swinging sixties" and also the end of a decade which has seen a tremendous change in Local Government in general and vast changes in your Rural District.

On the broad front, the whole concept of local authority organisation has undergone, and is still undergoing, considerable alteration and one might say there has been a revolution of organisation. We have had the Maud, Mallaby and Seebohm Reports and finally the report of the Redcliffe-Maud Commission with its dissenting report of Mr. Senior. Management techniques are now being applied to local government, greater delegation of functions and duties to Officers, the appointment of Town Managers or Chief Executive Officers and administrators as heads of departments have all contributed to the streamlining and increased efficiency of the organisation.

During the last decade, much new legislation has entered the statute books bringing with it a large increase in the duties of the Department. Many of the Acts, Regulations and Orders have added to or amended earlier legislation and I do not propose to give a catalogue of these. Some of the Acts do however justify special mention as these opened up completely new fields and gave rise to a considerable amount of work. The first was the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 which gave real control over caravans and caravan sites. Perhaps the most revolutionary Act was the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, called by some "the White Collar Workers Charter". This for the first time, brought under control the working conditions of the "White collar worker" and gave him similar protection to that which had been enjoyed by the factory worker for many years. Another item of legislation bringing another subject under the control of the Local Authority for the first time was the Noise Abatement Act 1960.

Before considering in detail the work of the Department for the year under review, I think it would be appropriate to look back over the past ten years and see what changes there have been in the District. First and foremost there is the growth in population which of course has greatly increased all the work of the Department. We have all heard of the South East population explosion and Malling R.D.C. has had part of this "explosion".

In 1959 the population was 37,210 while the Registrar General's mid year estimate for 1969 was 53,290 an increase of 16,080; the number of houses has also increased from 11,703 to 17,433.

On the subject of housing, during this 10 year period, 197 representations have been made, resulting in 137 closing orders and 43 demolition orders being made, 17 undertakings being accepted. A further 36 properties were dealt with in clearance and compulsory purchase areas. 247 houses have been demolished and 167 families comprising 537 persons being rehoused from unfit houses during this period. During the same

period no less than 1,199 dwellings have been improved and made fit with the aid of improvement grants (both standard and discretionary) including many houses originally included in the slum clearance list. The total amount paid by way of grants in this connection was £299,931. It is anticipated that with the increase in the amounts available as grants under the new Housing Act of 1969 that this service will continue to increase in the years to come.

The wind of change has had a marked effect on hop picking with the advent of the picking machine. In 1959 there were 2,245 pickers compared with some 8,500 in 1954 and this number has continued to reduce as more and more farmers have resorted to machine picking. In 1969 there were only 266 pickers in 14 camps. These people are really machine minders rather than the old fashioned hop picker.

Mains water is now available for almost the whole of the district and a scheme is at present being prepared to replace the existing private mains in the parish of Shipbourne with new mains and a supply of water from the Sevenoaks and Tonbridge Water Company. There are now only 22 premises not provided with mains water.

With regard to food, considerable changes have taken place in marketing, packaging and the increased production of frozen foods. New standards of construction for slaughterhouses came into effect together with control over the hours of slaughter and the introduction of charges for meat inspection, this being the first time that a charge has been levied for any public health inspection and was brought in to offset to some extent the additional cost to local authorities occasioned by the legal requirement of 100% inspection of all animals killed for human consumption, and the establishment of abattoirs in rural areas where the bulk of the meat produced is exported to the large urban conurbations.

On the Air Pollution aspect of the Department's duties emphasis has changed, regular routine smoke observations being no longer used to control factory chimneys. Spot checks and a general check by the Inspectors when travelling round the district on other duties are now employed as a means of control and these methods are proving satisfactory. All new furnaces over 55,000 B.T.U. rating now have to obtain prior approval under the Clean Air Acts before installation as have the chimney heights of industrial installations.

During 1966, three semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide recording instruments and three deposit gauges were set up in the district as part of the national survey on air pollution. One interesting aspect of the results is that not only do the results of the three smoke and sulphur dioxide recorders follow the same seasonal pattern of rise and fall, but the results of all the three stations show a very similar degree of pollution existing throughout the district. I am of the opinion that the position in this district is satisfactory and results compare very favourably with similar areas throughout the country. Both smoke and SO₂ levels have shown a slight average decrease over the years.

It is interesting to note the increasing use of swimming pools in Primary Schools in the district, starting with one school in 1964 and reaching seven by the end of 1969. It is essential that the water in all these pools is maintained in a clean and satisfactory state, and to this end, head teachers are advised on treatment of the water and regular tests and samples are carried out throughout the period the pools are in use.

The changes that have taken place in the heating of domestic premises with the increasing popularity of central heating, gas and electric heaters, together with modern ideas of wrapping and marketing of all types of products, including food, have had a marked effect on the type and amount of domestic refuse that is produced. These facts together with the increase in the numbers of dwellings and shops has resulted in the total tonnage collected increasing from 14,000 in 1959 to 21,000 in 1969. While this alone creates problems of disposal, another major factor that has to be taken into account is the constantly increasing bulk per ton of refuse. In 1959 a kerb side collection of refuse was in operation, the occupants of houses having to bring the bins to the front boundary on the collection day; 10 parishes then had a weekly collection but the remaining 14 received only a fortnightly collection. Today, all parishes receive a "back door" weekly collection and the whole district is served by the paper sack collecting system. This has been supplemented by 1.25 cu.yd. bulk containers let on hire to schools and business premises.

Cesspool emptying has also shown expansion and improvement from 1959 when 10 parishes had a six weekly service and 14 parishes a three monthly emptying and the total of this type of sewage disposed of was 12,761,600 gallons to the peak year of 1968 when 19,058,852 gallons were collected and all parishes were receiving a six weekly service. The coming into use of the Snodland/Ightham main drainage scheme, together with the new purification works during 1969 means that the bulk of the properties can in the future enjoy a far more satisfactory and modern method of sewage disposal, whilst it will be possible to improve the cesspool emptying service to those properties remaining on cesspools.

I feel that members can, without being complacent, feel justifiably pleased with the increases and improvements that have taken place during the last decade. As I mentioned above, we are living in a time of change in local government, but, whatever may be the final outcome of the present proposals I confidently look forward to a continuation of improvement in the district as long as Malling R.D.C. remains as a viable entity.

Now let us turn to 1969, the year under review, I have to report that 1969 was a most unfortunate year as regards the Inspectorial staff. As I reported in 1968, the Student Inspector left consequent upon passing the Diploma examination and has not yet been replaced. Mr. Cudd resigned at the end of 1968 and it was not possible to replace him until the end of March when Mr. J.T.S. Spoors commenced his duties. His stay with us was but a short one and he left at the end of October; thus for 5 months of the year there were only 2 Inspectors on the district with a consequent disruption of routine duties. Within these staff limitations, all aspects of the work of the Department received attention. I have been pointing out the extent to which the District and the duties of the Department have expanded over the past 10 years, yet the Inspectorial staff has not increased commensurately, in fact the effective strength has decreased somewhat. In 1959 I was full time in the Public Health Department and had a Cleansing Officer and 3 Inspectors, today, as I am also your Surveyor the time I can spend on Public Health duties is necessarily limited and there are still only a Cleansing Inspector and 3 Public Health Inspectors. The time has now arrived when very serious consideration will have to be given to providing the Inspectors with additional assistance, either by the appointment of an additional Inspector or a Technical Assistant.

Happily conditions on the clerical side and the office staff of the Cleansing section were more fortunate as there were no changes and this assisted in the smooth running of these sections of the Department.

The Housing Act 1969 was the only major item of legislation to materially affect the work of the Department. This amended the standards of fitness of a house and made big changes in Improvement Grants. The Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969 provided more effective powers to deal with nuisances which have abated but are likely to recur on the same premises.

Throughout the majority of the year, the position with regard to cesspool emptying continued to remain very acute. However, at the end of the year, some improvement was beginning to show as houses were connected to the new sewers. Unfortunately sickness at the end of the year delayed matters further. As additional properties are connected to the new sewers and when the extensions to the East Peckham sewers and Shipbourne and Plaxtol schemes are completed, very much more improvement should be possible. Tipping of household refuse took on a more cheerful aspect with the completion of the acquisition of a worked out quarry adjoining the tip, and for the present, this no longer presents a problem.

Details of the various facets of the work of the Department with comments on each subject will be found in the following pages of this report.

HOUSING

As I reported last year, the worst of the district's slum properties have now been dealt with and the slum clearance programme continued, although at a slower rate than hitherto. 6 representations of individual properties were made resulting in 4 closing order and 2 demolition orders. In addition a clearance area of 11 properties was represented, and although objections were received and a public enquiry held, the order was confirmed without alteration. A further 10 premises were acquired by the Council for demolition and redevelopment.

20 houses were demolished during the year some of which were the subject of closing orders made in previous years. 29 persons comprising 10 families were rehoused by the Council from unfit houses. The continued support of the Council in providing the necessary alternative accommodation for persons displaced is much appreciated as without this no progress could be made.

1197 visits were made under this heading during the year (excluding visits with regard to Improvement Grants and rehousing) and it was necessary to serve 76 informal and 11 statutory notices requiring various repairs to property, other premises were brought to a fit state as a pre-requisite to Improvement Grants. A summary of the repairs effected is shown in tabulated form at the end of this section of the report. The following shows the number of houses rendered fit during the year, (excluding those which were the subject of improvement grants).

Houses made fit as a result of informal action	
by the Local Authority	66

Houses made fit as a result of formal action	
by the Local Authority	12

No action was taken under the Rent Acts 1957 and 1968 as no applications for Certificates of Disrepair or cancellations of such Certificates were received.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

This aspect of the Council's duties again took up a considerable amount of time, a total of 297 visits being made. It is anticipated that this service will continue to increase now that the maximum amount available as a grant has been drastically increased. Allied with this is the necessity for owners to obtain a qualification certificate before a fair rent can be set by a Rent Officer and the property taken out of the controlled tenancy category.

Details of grants made during the year are as follows:-

a. Discretionary Grants

Number of schemes submitted	58
Number of schemes approved	58
Total cost of such improvements or conversions	£38,754
Total cost of grants paid	£18,506

This is a decrease in the amount paid by way of grant of £83 compared with 1968.

b. Standard Grants

Number of schemes submitted	57	
Number of schemes approved	57	
Total cost of grants paid		£12,423
This represents an increase of £898 on the previous year.		

The number of new dwellings completed in the Rural District during 1969 was as follows:-

By Local Authority	210
By Private Enterprise	155
Total	<u>365</u>

The following table sets out the sanitary works effected to existing dwellings during the year under review but does not include improvements carried out under Improvement Grants.

Water closets repaired	....	14
Chemical closets renewed	....	1
Washbasins provided	....	3
Sinks provided/renewed	....	2
Water heaters provided	....	3
Baths provided	....	2
Cesspools provided	....	2
Gullies repaired	....	3
Drains laid/repaired	....	10
Chimney Stacks repaired	....	15
Roofs repaired	....	44
Rainwater gutters and pipes repaired/renewed	....	24
External walls repaired	....	51
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	....	61
Floors and staircases repaired	....	34
Doors and windows repaired/renewed	....	57
Fire grates and ranges repaired/renewed	....	11
Dampness remedied	....	78
Accummulations removed	....	1
Yard paving repaired	....	6
Number of informal notices served during 1969	....	76
Number of formal notices served during 1969	....	11
Number of complaints received during 1969	....	1352

HOP PICKING

Picking commenced at most farms at the beginning of September and was completed by the end of the month most of the harvesting being done by machine, and very little, if any, hand picking being carried out. As I have commented in the preamble, there were only 266 pickers housed in 14 camps in the district, the majority being employed as machine minders or picking over on the conveyor belt after machine stripping of the bines.

28 visits of inspection were made to ensure compliance with the byelaws and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES

The position with regard to water supplies in the district remained unchanged from previous years. That is to say, the majority of the premises being served by mains of the Mid Kent Water Company, the remainder being supplied by the mains of the Maidstone Waterworks Company, the Sevenoaks and Tonbridge Water Company and the Medway Water Board. In addition a small number of premises received piped supplies from private sources.

During the year the Sevenoaks and Tonbridge Water Company designed a new scheme to replace the old mains of the Fairlawne Private supply which are in need of renewal. At the year's end the Company were preparing detailed figures for submission to the Ministry.

At the 31st December, 1969, 99.12% of the dwellings in the district were receiving a piped supply from statutory undertakings and a further 0.80% from private sources of supply, giving a total of 99.92% of the houses within the district receiving a piped supply.

During the year water mains were chiefly laid to serve new development and to replace existing mains. The only mains laid for the benefit of existing houses not hitherto served by a public water supply were those in the Bells Farm area of East Peckham. This scheme which was commenced in 1968 was completed during the year under review.

SAMPLING

In addition to the routine testing carried out by the water undertakers all supplies were periodically sampled throughout the year.

None of the supplies are liable to plumbo-solvent action and as samples have confirmed the absence of lead contamination, precautions against this contamination were not required.

FLUORIDE CONTENT

None of the supplies are subjected to fluoridation and in all cases the natural content is under 0.1 parts per million.

All supplies have been sampled regularly during the year, particular attention again being paid to the private supplies.

The following table gives details of samples taken during the year:-

Type of water	Bacteriological Examination			Chemical Examination		
	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Statutory Supply Undertakings	4	4	-	-	-	-
Private Sources piped to dwellings	9	9	-	-	-	-
Other Private Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-

WATER MAINS

During the year under review, 5,585 yards of water mains were laid in the district as follows:-

Parish	Yards	Size	Water Company
Aylesford	80	12"	Maidstone Waterworks Company
"	333	8"	" " "
"	17	4"	" " "
Borough Green	41	3"	Mid Kent Water Company
Ditton	597	12"	" " " "
East Malling	168	6"	" " " "
" "	1170	4"	" " " "
" "	236	3"	" " " "
East Peckham	1096	8"	" " " "
" "	336	4"	" " " "
" "	56	3"	" " " "
Mereworth	43	3"	" " " "
Plaxtol	226	3"	" " " "
Ryarsh	420	3"	" " " "
Snodland	129	4"	" " " "
"	69	3"	" " " "
Wateringbury	150	4"	" " " "
"	301	3"	" " " "
"	117	1½"	" " " "

DELIVERY OF WATER

The effect of the dry and rather warm summer is partly reflected in the amount of water delivered to houses in the Holly Hill area of Birling and Snodland which are dependant upon stored rainwater. This year, 18,000 gallons were delivered compared with 8,800 in 1968, 5,200 in 1967 and only 2,400 in 1966. Not all the increase can be accounted for by the weather conditions, improvements to property and the generally accepted increasing use of water in this modern age also have a considerable effect.

During the year, the request to contribute to a private scheme to provide piped water to the 8 properties in the area was further considered after the observations of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government had been obtained. It was finally decided that as the Council had no power to contribute to the private scheme as envisaged and alternative schemes prepared by the water companies were too expensive, the matter could not be proceeded with on economic grounds.

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses in each parish; those supplied with water from public and private mains, and those known to be without a laid-on water supply. In the latter case, water is obtained from springs and wells or by the storage of rainwater in underground tanks.

Parish	No. of dwelling houses	Estimated Population	No. of houses with piped supply		No. of houses known to be without laid on supply
			Public Mains	Private Sources	
Addington	234	685	234	-	-
Aylesford	2,376	7,091	2,361	13	2
Birling	453	1,348	450	-	3
Borough Green	1,156	3,491	1,156	-	-
Burham	700	1,949	700	-	-
Ditton	1,463	4,270	1,463	-	-
Ightham	619	1,898	619	-	-
Leybourne	196	2,093	196	-	-
East Malling & Larkfield	3,133	9,687	3,133	-	-
West Malling	962	2,632	962	-	-
Mereworth	268	1,095	268	-	-
Offham	272	789	272	-	-
East Peckham	1,026	2,918	1,018	-	8
West Peckham	111	332	110	-	1
Platt	488	1,376	487	-	1
Plaxtol	360	1,045	354	3	3
Ryarsh	255	785	255	-	-
Shipbourne	166	521	41	125	-
Snodland	1,605	4,525	1,601	-	4
Stansted	173	542	173	-	-
Trottiscliffe	186	587	186	-	-
Wateringbury	420	1,248	420	-	-
Wouldham	267	813	267	-	-
Wrotham	544	1,570	544	-	-
Totals	17,433	53,290	17,270	141	22

The Mid Kent Water Company have supplied the following information.

During 1969 the following samples relating to the Malling Rural District area were examined.

	<u>Bact.</u>	<u>Chem.</u>
From Consumers' taps within the area	100	8
From pumping stations supplying) Raw	216	22
) Treated	290	16
From other areas supplied from above pumping stations	137	34

All the above bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

The following table gives typical chemical analysis of the waters during the year, expressed in parts per million.

	<u>Treated Water at Hartley P.S.</u>	<u>Treated Water at Halling P.S.</u>
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	0.000
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.6	2.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent	Absent
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. @ 27°C)	0.00	0.00
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	241	154
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) Total	268	184
Total Solids (Dried @ 180°)	354	336
pH	7.26	7.26
Free CO ₂	26	28
Chloride	15	18
Calcium (as CaCO ₃)	250	159
Magnesium (as CaCO ₃)	18	25
Iron	0.00	0.00
Manganese	0.00	0.00
Phosphate	0.07	-
Residual Chlorine	0.20	0.15

METEOROLOGY

The following data concerning meteorology for 1969 (with comparative figures for the four previous years) has been supplied by the Meteorological Officer of the East Malling Research Station.

Month	Temperature in Screen (°F)				Rainfall (ins)				Sunshine
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Highest	Lowest	Total	Average	Heaviest Rainfall in any one day	No. days rain (0.01 and over)	Total hours of sunshine
January	47.5	37.7	56	25	2.75	2.46	0.40	21	26.1
February	40.1	29.6	53	17	1.67	1.95	0.44	18	69.6
March	45.3	34.4	55	22	2.29	1.57	0.66	11	65.3
April	55.1	37.6	72	22	0.69	1.90	0.25	11	194.8
May	61.8	44.2	80	33	2.53	1.93	0.32	20	184.4
June	66.7	47.9	78	37	1.44	1.63	0.48	9	251.3
July	74.3	54.1	86	46	3.21	2.25	1.84	8	221.5
August	70.7	53.7	86	48	2.73	2.31	1.35	15	169.9
September	66.7	50.6	79	33	0.38	2.18	0.07	9	133.6
October	64.2	45.2	76	32	0.10	2.85	0.09	2	120.7
November	49.3	37.0	63	23	4.30	3.18	0.91	20	66.9
December	42.0	33.7	51	21	2.57	2.48	0.54	20	16.6
Total/ Average For the Year	57.0	42.1			24.66	26.69		164	1,520.7
Total/Average for the year 1965					26.99	26.69		182	1,446.7
1966					32.82	26.69		188	1,398.8
1967					27.94	26.69		175	1,674.7
1968					30.29	26.69		174	1,368.3

Wettest Period: The longest wet period was from 10th to 17th January (inclusive).

Driest Period: The longest dry period was from 29th September to 22nd October (inclusive).

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Because of its effect on each and every member of the community this, as I have previously commented is one of, if not the most important, subject dealt with by the Department. It is moreover a matter which concerns the housewife no less than the caterer or food trader. All premises where food is stored, processed, handled or sold continued to receive regular routine inspections throughout the year, not only to enforce legal standards but to try to educate the food handlers and to persuade occupiers of food premises to improve their premises.

This is a trade which is constantly subject to change and more sophisticated and foreign foods are coming onto the home market, the latest arrival on the foodshop horizon being synthetic caviar. Methods of packaging and wrapping are constantly subject to research; many and varied are the plastics now used and a code of practice has been produced for this aspect; it is even said that edible packs are "just around the corner". Even the buying habits of the housewife are slowly altering as the installation of deep freeze cabinets in the home are becoming more popular. This in turn has led to a change in marketing of certain perishable foods, and there is now a trade in cut joints of meat both to the butchers shop and to the wholesale depots serving domestic deep freeze units. All these trends mean that the food inspector no less than the food trader must be aware of the changes and be alive to any possible problems that may follow in their wake. No matter what changes may or may not be devised, basic hygiene from the raw material right through to the table is just as important now as it ever was. Brochures setting out the main provisions of food legislation together with other information leaflets continued to be issued from time to time and upon changes of occupation.

In order to ensure that the cooling water used at the three food factories in the district was maintained in a satisfactory bacteriological condition, regular sampling was continued throughout the year. 98 such samples were taken, 4 proving unsatisfactory. Two of the unsatisfactory results were taken for check purposes from the stream before treatment, other samples taken at the same time after chlorination gave satisfactory results. The remaining 2 unsatisfactory samples were from a factory at East Malling where on each occasion the matter was taken up with the management and repeat samples proved satisfactory. Regular daily checks on the chlorine content of the water are also carried out by the factories.

10 complaints of contamination were brought to the attention of the Department during the year. Full enquiries were made in each case but in none of the instances were legal proceedings warranted. Steps were taken in appropriate cases in an endeavour to preclude any further recurrence.

The following table sets out the number of food premises in the district regularly inspected by the District Public Health Inspectors:-

FOOD PREMISES

Category of Trade	No. Premises	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Cafes & Works Canteens	62	62	62	62
Bakehouses	6	6	6	6
Butchers Shops	26	26	26	26
Fishmongers Shops	11	11	11	11
Food Factories	6	6	6	6
Grocers & other Food Shops	176	176	155	155
Greengrocers	20	20	20	20
£ Licensed Premises	117	117	117	117
TOTALS	424	424	403	403

Note: Regulation 16 refers to the provision of wash hand basins and Regulation 19 to the provision of sinks together with the provision of hot and cold water for the equipment.

£ Does not include general shops or grocers shops with an off licence sales.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. J. Stokoe the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the Kent County Council has supplied the following details of samples taken during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Milk	55	-
Butter, margarine, lard, cooking fats, cheese (including processed cheese) ...	1	-
Tinned meats, meat, fish, fish and meat pastes .	11	5
Sugar, sugar confectionery, flour, confectionery, chocolate products, cereals ...	9	3
Tea, coffee, cocoa, beverages, minerals, cordials	6	1
Jams, preserves, honey, jellies	7	-
Dried fruit, raw fruit, vegetables, tinned fruit and vegetables	12	-
Pickles, sauces, vinegar, condiments	8	-
Drugs, medicines	12	1
Beer, wines, spirits	19	1
Miscellaneous	4	1
	<u>144</u>	<u>11</u>

UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Pork Sausage Meat (2 samples)

Presence of preservative not declared (Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962). The shopkeeper concerned was fined £10 and £3.3.0d Advocate's Fee.

Tincture of Iodine B.P.

Ingredients did not comply with B.P. requirements.
Further sample satisfactory.

Cereals and Pulses Mixture

Ingredients incorrectly listed. Manufacturers contacted.

Lemon Cream Wafers

Ingredients incorrectly listed. Manufacturers contacted.

Beef Sausages

Presence of preservative not declared. Verbal caution.
Notice subsequently exhibited.

Gin

Slight deficiency in proof spirit. Further sample
satisfactory.

Orange Drink

Contained a moth larva. Tests indicated contamination
occurred after bottle had been opened.

Luncheon Pork Pie

Contained mould. Written caution to manufacturers.

Turkey and Mushroom in Savoury Sauce

Unpleasant smell. Analyst's tests indicated no bacteriological spoilage.

Instant Non-fat skimmed milk

Excess moisture. Further sample to be taken.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF FOOD STUFFS

The following quantity of foods was surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Weight</u>				
	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Bacon	2	16	3	23	5
Tinned Meat		17	0	20	3
Tinned, dried and fresh fruit		6	3	7	0
Tinned vegetables		6	2	3	3
Fresh Meat		5	0	5	13
Fresh Vegetables		2	2	22	6
Fats		2	0	17	12
Cereals		1	3	3	12
Frozen Foods		1	2	11	6
Fruit Juice		1	1	8	13
Tinned Soup			2	5	6
Fresh Fish			1	14	0
Tinned Milk, Cream & Yogurt			1	11	14
Preserves				3	6
Total	5	3	1	18	3

In addition 25 bottles of minerals, 19 dozen eggs and 18 packets of jellies were also surrendered.

⌘ Including meat surrendered at the private slaughterhouse during meat inspection.

As in previous years the unfit meat from the slaughterhouse was collected by a glue and fertiliser factory for processing, all other unfit foods being disposed of at the Council's controlled tip under strict supervision.

The large quantity of bacon condemned is indicative of the vast tonnage of bacon handled in this district, primarily at two wholesale warehouses supplying provisions to hundreds of shops over a large area of the country.

Consignments of bacon, fresh, chilled and frozen meat, and other foods are delivered to these warehouses from all parts of the world and increasing time is being taken up with inspections under the Imported Food Regulations 1968, which permits the responsibility for the inspection of imported food to be transferred from the Port Health Authority to the Local Authority for the area to which the food is destined.

Increasing use of containerisation for the bulk transport of food will greatly add to the time taken up and the responsibilities of the Inspectors involved in this work.

SLAUGHTERING

As in 1968, only one of the two private slaughterhouses licensed in the district continued to operate. This is situated in Plaxtol and although it is small in size and is unable to deal with cattle, it is nevertheless very high in standard and maintenance. Continued co-operation of the butcher concerned enabled 100% inspection of all meat killed without the necessity to work overtime and without formal control of hours of slaughter.

Meat inspection charges continued at the figures set in 1964 and the total income for the year was £9.9.6d, an increase of £1.1.3d on 1968. As can be seen in the following table, the number of pigs slaughtered fell by almost 50% but the number of sheep greatly increased. It will also be noted that although the total amount of meat and offal condemned was less than 1968, the percentage of sheep affected by diseases other than tuberculosis rose from 2.8% to 16.3%. This was due to the number of livers affected by fluke and it is considered that the floods in 1968 carried the parasitic infestation from the rivers and streams to the grazing lands.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and the amount of meat condemned at the slaughterhouse during the year under review.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed) Number inspected)	-	-	-	343	20	363
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part condemned	-	-	-	56	1	57
Percentage of No. inspected affected.	-	-	-	16.3%	5.0%	15.6%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximate weight condemned 3 qrts. 3 lbs.

MILK SUPPLIES

Sampling of milk continued to be carried out by the Kent County Council who are responsible for the licensing of designated milk. Premises from which milk is sold have received routine inspections, and there are 83 distributors and 7 dairies registered in the district.

ICE CREAM

In 1969 there was a total of 174 premises in the district registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and one for manufacture. The latter premises uses a soft ice cream machine.

I commented in my report for 1968 that it was surprising that more premises had not gone in for soft ice cream machines as fitted to the majority of vans that tour the district. However, the latest trend for ice cream sales from shops is for fancy ice creams of various flavours and colours, various "ripples" and the addition of such things as chopped nuts and fruit. These additives preclude the normal testing as does the coating of ice cream bricks with chocolate and, as all the ice cream continued to be supplied from nation wide manufacturers only the odd check sample was taken. It is considered that with samples being taken by local authorities throughout the country, regular sampling is an unnecessary duplication.

Details of premises registered and samples taken during the year together with figures for the previous 4 years are as follows:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream	207	188	195	169	174
<u>Sample Results</u>					
Grade 1.	17	20	12	8	2
2.	2	-	2	-	-
3.	3	-	2	1	-
4.	2	-	1	-	-
Totals	24	20	17	9	2

Of the 6 samples taken, 2 were grade I and 4 being coloured could not be subjected to the methylene blue test.

POULTRY PROCESSING PREMISES

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

PEST CONTROL

1535 rodent control treatments and 156 treatments for other pests were carried out during 1969. The rodent control work is detailed in table (a) and that in connection with other pests in table (b)

(a)

Properties other than sewers	Types of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	17,433	293
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,618	179
2.b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	1,168 357	138 12
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	10	-
3.b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	10 -	- -

(b)

Wasps	235	Cockroaches	63	Beetles	7
Ants	33	Crickets	3	Flies	6
Bees	8	Bugs	6	Bats	1
Fleas	26	Spiders	3		

The seasonal fluctuation in the wasp population was reflected in the 235 nests destroyed by your operator during the season, compared with 53 in 1968.

19 contracts were in force at the years end, the total annual income being £699.15.0d. Much time is saved and many serious infestations are prevented by the regular inspections and treatments which are made possible by the contracts.

Another very important and time consuming aspect of this work is the testing and baiting of sewers. Fortunately your sewers are not heavily infested, but the time taken in testing alone is now very considerable.

There were no dramatic changes in the poisons or methods of treatment used in 1969, but, once again, I must express my appreciation of the assistance given by the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in places of difficulty, particularly in connection with the possibility of Warfarin resistance, test for which have been carried out in this and adjoining district.

Probably the greatest difficulty experienced during 1969 was in giving a service to the public within a reasonable period after request. However, during the year you gave instructions for a second full time operator to be employed with effect from 1st April, 1970 and I am certain that this appointment will be well justified.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Once again, the outstanding feature of refuse collection and disposal in 1969 was the continued increase in volume - a position shared by authorities throughout the country. There has been a reduction in weight of per given volume, but volume is the principle factor involved and this is expected to increase by a minimum of 6% per annum during the next decade.

1969 has seen a continuation of the growth of the bulk container service. Seventy-two 1.25 cu.yd. containers were in use at the year's end.

Requests for the disposal of bulky household articles have increased very considerably, over 550 individual requests were received during 1969, with the rate per week increasing towards the end of the year. I expect the total to exceed 1,000 in 1970 and if this rate is maintained a further vehicle and men will be necessary. Unfortunately, although this free service is provided, it is still necessary to spend a great deal of time and money in collecting rubbish indiscriminately dumped in the countryside, and I suspect that the persons resorting to this mode of disposal come from the adjoining urban areas on the periphery of our district.

Tipping into the new refuse tip at Ham Hill commenced in May and this has made available tipping space for several years to come. A very large amount of covering material is required and during 1969 this was obtained as overburden from the adjoining gravel workings, at very reasonable cost. However, I expect to have to import large quantities in the future, at much higher price and it will probably be necessary to purchase a second machine to handle the material on the tip. I will report further on this matter at the time of the next annual estimates.

The following table shows the quantities of refuse and other materials carried by your vehicles during the past five years.

Year	Refuse Tons	Hardcore & Covering Tons	C.E. Tip Rd. Maintenance Tons	Misc. Tons	Total Tons
1965	16177	660	5	22	16964
1966	18757	767	4	5	19535
1967	19301	699	5	10	20015
1968	20703	532	5	8	21248
1969	20840	115	4	14	20973

The collection, baling and sale of salvage was continued and gave a total income of £4994.8.4d, a slight increase over the 1968 figure..

A salvage bonus of 50% of income was paid to the collectors and other staff involved in the work. After deduction of the bonus and all other costs properly attributable to salvage collection, the excess of income over expenditure amounted to £410.

The removal of salvageable materials from refuse before tipping helps very considerably in prolonging tip life, in addition to producing an income to offset in a small way part of the cost of collection. The Board Mills continue to encourage the expansion of domestic waste paper collections and they are prepared to take the whole of your output without restriction. Unfortunately the limited storage and baling facilities at your depot prevent any dramatic increase in tonnage. Most of the salvageable paper and fibreboard is packaging waste and the packaging industry in this country anticipates a rise in volume of at least 90% by 1980. There will be an opportunity to review this service during the preparation of productivity schemes in the coming year.

Another part of this service which is expanding is that for the disposal of abandoned and unwanted vehicles. 151 vehicles were dealt with during 1969 and the rate was increasing at the year's end and I am certain that the 1970 figure will be very much greater.

The vehicles are cut up by your staff after the necessary legal procedures have been completed and the resulting scrap metal is sold to a local merchant.

Net disposal costs, after deduction of fees and expenses, which can be charged to owners in certain cases, totalled approximately £356. The income from the sale of vehicle scrap during 1969 amounted to £454,7,3d. The disposal costs vary considerably according to the condition and completeness or otherwise of the vehicles and the localities from which they have to be removed and I feel that you should not expect this favourable financial position to be maintained.

The following tables show details of sales of salvage for the past five years.

Year	Wastepaper, etc.						Metal, Tins, Rag, etc.					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
1965	399.	3.	1.	3,572.	14.	0.	12.	17.	3.	153.	7.	9.
1966	518.	6.	0.	4,717.	4.	5.	17.	1.	0.	162.	16.	6.
1967	497.	16.	2.	4,590.	18.	11.	12.	5.	2.	132.	10.	0.
1968	528.	15.	0.	4,811.	10.	11.	10.	12.	0.	114.	10.	6.
1969	469.40			4,849.	6.	9.	19.20			145.	1.	7.

Totals						
Year	Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
1965	412.	1.	0.	3,726.	1.	9.
1966	535.	7.	0.	4,880.	0.	11.
1967	510.	2.	0.	4,723.	8.	11.
1968	539.	7.	0.	4,926.	1.	5.
1969	488.60			4,994.	8.	4.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Your 9 cesspool emptiers were very fully employed during 1969. In addition to the ordinary cesspool emptying requests, a great deal of additional work was undertaken on behalf of builders and home occupiers at the time of connection of premises to the new sewers. This work entailed the emptying of cesspools to allow drains to be connected to the new sewers and ultimately these same cesspools needed further emptying to allow them to be back filled. Unfortunately these final emptyings had to be restricted later in the year because of pressure on the ordinary emptying service.

18,000,000 gallons of sewage were removed from cesspools and a further 20,000 gallons from pail closets. 44 cesspools, with a total capacity of 208,500 gallons were emptied for the first time. 37 of these cesspools served existing premises and 7 new premises.

Although your vehicle fleet remained at 9, the many hours of overtime frequently raised the figure to the equivalent of 11 and 12 vehicles and very careful watch had to be kept on the total hours of driving undertaken by the drivers. At the year's end it was expected that the connection of premises to the new sewers would enable you to reduce your vehicle fleet by two with effect from 1st April, 1970.

The discharge of cesspool contents to the trunk valley sewer, for treatment at your Snodland works, commenced on 14th July, 1969, and during the year tipping at Addington and Comp Woods tips ceased.

I look forward to the time when I shall be able to report to you that the position has improved to such a degree that major changes are possible and an improved form of service given to those premises remaining on cesspools.

VEHICLES AND MAINTENANCE

During 1969 your fleet of public cleansing vehicle was as follows:-

- 4 - 50 cu.yd. S. & D. Pakamatic refuse vehicles
- 2 - 35 cu.yd. " " " "
- 1 - 20 cu.yd. " " " "
- 2 - 30 cu.yd. " Fore & Aft Tipping Vehicles
- 2 - 25 cu.yd. " " " " " (one with 1.25 cu.yd. container equipment)
- 1 - Dennis Barrier Loader
- 1 - Ford Thames Side Loader
- 1 - " " 2 ton truck
- 2 - Ford D400 trucks
- 1 - 1500 gal. S. & D. Cesspool Emptier
- 3 - 1000 gal. Dennis " "
- 3 - 800 gal. " " "
- 2 - 1100 gal. S. & D. " "
- 3 - Ford 5cwt. Vans
- 1 - Track Marshall Refuse Control Tractor.

Maintenance and repair work to all Council vehicles, including those of the Pollution Control Section, is carried out at the Cleansing Depot at East Malling by your fitters. Working conditions and repair facilities continued to be very poor, but at the year's end plans for new workshops and other staff facilities were well advanced.

The first of your vehicles had to be submitted for annual test under the Road Safety Act 1967. The statutory standards for vehicle maintenance continue to rise and I am sure that this is an excellent thing, but one is constantly faced with the problem of obtaining spares and the position has become much worse during the year. The storage facilities in your existing buildings do not permit the keeping of adequate spares for a fleet of vehicles such as yours, but when the new buildings are completed I hope to improve the position. The present spares position throughout the trade is such that, to be certain of having essential vehicle parts available at times of breakdown, they must be ordered very many months ahead in the hope that they will have been delivered in time to be on the fitter's shelf when needed. I know of authorities that have vehicles off the road simply because they cannot obtain spares. Too many vehicles in this position, when the entire fleet is kept to a minimum, can only mean a serious reduction in the standard of service given to the public.

ESTABLISHMENT

The 1969 establishment for public cleansing was as follows:-

1 General Foreman	2 Fitters
1 Chargehand Fitter	1 Depot/Hand Ass. Rodent Operator
1 Depot Cleaner	1 Rodent Operator
1 Paper Baler	5 Public Convenience Attendants
1 Bulldozer Driver	44 Refuse Collection Personnel
18 Cesspool Emptying Personnel	

Total 76

Again, there were many staff changes. 27 men were engaged and 32 left the service.

Discussions on the implementation of productivity schemes continued and I hope that when such schemes are put into operation they will assist in the retention of a good labour force which is so essential to the running of an adequate and efficient service. At present there is always concern as to how the minimum staff necessary to crew the vehicles is to be maintained. The public have come to expect a modern and efficient service and a basic part of the maintenance of such a service is the retention of a reliable, happy, contented labour force. We are extremely fortunate in having a nucleus of long serving employees on whom we can place great reliance and the provision of staff housing has enabled us to overcome what I think would otherwise have been a critical situation.

It may be seen from the following figures that on average throughout the year 5 men are away from work at all times for various reasons, but, only too frequently this figure reaches 10 - 12 men per day and it is then that the manpower position becomes acute. The vehicle crews are set at what is considered to be a minimum and when this minimum cannot be achieved the service tends to be not as efficient as one would wish.

1365 working days were lost during the year the equivalent of 5.25 men per week. Details are as follows.

Sickness	562
Holidays	602
Other reasons	201
	<u>1365</u>

During 1970 the cesspool emptying staff will be reduced, this will be done by natural wastage and the transfer of men to refuse collection and other duties where additional staff will be required to cover expansion.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The five public conveniences in the district are situated at West Malling, Snodland, Larkfield, East Peckham and Borough Green.

Considerable damage is caused by vandalism and great credit is due to the attendants, who take pride in their work and assist in keeping running costs at a fairly low level.

The East Peckham conveniences were specially designed on modern lines so as to reduce the possibility of damage. I think that I can say that this has been successful, although even here it is surprising to find how much damage can be done to fittings which one thought would be virtually indestructable.

FACTORIES

The following tables show the number of inspections of factories carried out and the details of defects found:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Notices	Owners Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	215	121	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	10	5	-	-
TOTALS	227	128	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(s.7)					
(a) insufficient	2	2	-	2	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences not including offences relating to Home Work	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	2	-	2	-

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of work (1)	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-

AIR POLLUTION

While the total absence of smoke and sulphur dioxide is the ideal both from an amenity as well as a health point of view, this is a standard which is impossible to obtain as long as the present normal types of fuel are used. It should also be realised that pollution levels in a district depend not only on the pollution produced within that district but also from areas outside. In the present day and age, the acceptance of air pollution must be a compromise and it is my opinion that as far as smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions are concerned, the position in the Malling Rural District can be considered to be satisfactory, and results compare very favourably with similar areas throughout the country.

The three smoke and sulphur dioxide recording instruments set up in 1966 continued to function throughout the year, but the recorder at the Snodland site was used for a month in East Peckham to check on a localised pollution. Although individual months cannot be compared from year to year due to variations in climatic conditions, nevertheless, trends over the period are beginning to show. As one would expect, there is a seasonal rise and fall which is inverse to the mean maximum and minimum temperatures. Smoke levels in the summer period are very similar from year to year and can be considered to be the background level from industrial processes both within and without the district, but the winter levels do show a gradual fall. Sulphur dioxide on the other hand, although manifesting the same seasonal changes is showing a tendency to rise. It has been noted that with winds from the north west quarter, both smoke and sulphur dioxide results show an increase in pollution at all three instruments which would indicate pollution from outside the district probably from Thameside and the Greater London areas.

In addition to the existing 3 deposit gauges, a fourth gauge was set up at Teapot Lane Secondary School at the beginning of the year. As readings from this latter site are taken weekly instead of at the normal monthly intervals, these results are not included in the national survey. It has been found that although some of the higher results have coincided with breakdowns at a large factory others could not be accounted for in this way. This site has unfortunately been subjected to outside interference and a certain amount of vandalism. On occasions there have been foreign bodies such as a firework, grass cuttings and washing up detergent found in the sampling bottle, and in one instance the bottle was discovered in the school fishpond.

Results from the monthly deposit gauges do not show the same seasonal fluctuations as the smoke and sulphur dioxide recording instruments but vary, sometimes quite considerably, from month to month. These instruments dealing as they do with the heavier particles of air pollution, monitor a much more localised area than the smoke and sulphur dioxide stations and they are moreover much more liable, not only to interference but also to local conditions. Such conditions as wind after a spell of dry weather can in certain conditions create a considerable amount of localised dust which could in turn give a very false picture of the general air pollution. With this type of instrument it is necessary to take a broader view and to look at summer, winter and yearly averages rather than monthly results. Based on these broader lines, the trend for 1969 is for the averages at all three sites to be lower than those for the previous year.

19 notifications were received and approval granted during the year to instal furnaces in domestic and industrial premises, and 4 approvals to the heights of new chimneys were also granted. The proposed multi-hearth sludge incinerator mentioned in my report for 1968 was not proceeded with during the year.

SHOPS ADMINISTRATION

During 1969, a total of 361 visits was made to shops in connection with the administration of the Shops Act. As in previous years, the opportunity was taken to deal with this subject mainly when visiting shops in connection with other duties.

The long established policy of visiting shops on a change of occupancy and leaving a brochure explaining the principal provisions of the Act was continued during the year. The majority of shops continued to close well before the permitted hours and certain shops have an established five day week.

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings and no representations were received concerning matters affecting the administration of the Act during the year under review.

SWIMMING POOLS

One more school installed a swimming pool during the year bringing the total up to 7 primary schools in the district with this facility. While no one would wish to deny the very excellent part played by such pools both from a recreational and safety point of view, the importance of the great care needed to ensure that the water is maintained in a satisfactory condition must be constantly borne in mind. Maintenance of these conditions can be very difficult with small open air pools. Head teachers are advised on the treatment and testing of the water and the Inspectors continued to carry out independent weekly checks on the chlorine content and acidity when carrying out routine sampling. It should be emphasised that wherever possible hand chlorination should be replaced with automatic chlorinating plant and breakpoint chlorination employed.

In addition to the above, the private indoor pool at Blue Bell Hill continued to be open to the public and was in use throughout the year.

Regular sampling was carried out at all the pools during the time they were in use and of the 144 samples taken, 6 proved unsatisfactory. In these latter cases the chlorine content was increased and repeat samples gave satisfactory results.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Caravans occupied by gypsies and other itinerants continued to be a problem both in this district and in the country as a whole. The response by local authorities to the Ministry's request for sites to be set up for these nomadic people has not been very encouraging and it is obvious that before this problem can be considered solved many more sites are necessary. The gypsy site for 12 caravans set up in 1967 continued throughout the year. Unfortunately the presence of this site in the district seems to act as a magnet bringing other caravans into the area, and I have had more problems this last year than for sometime past.

There were 77 caravans on 28 licensed sites (excluding showmen's caravans) in the district during 1969 and a total of 62 visits was made under this heading.

NOISE

78 visits were made in connection with this difficult subject and complaints varied from a factory which carried out most of its work in the open, the cooling water pump at a factory, to the noise of "pop groups" playing at private functions in a village hall.

All complaints are fully investigated and a noise level meter is used to complement the Inspector's judgement. It is often found that the noise complained of only occurs at odd infrequent intervals and it is only by making a series of visits that the matter can be fully assessed. Whenever it was considered a statutory nuisance was possibly being caused, informal action was taken and the noise reduced to an acceptable level.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

In 1969 the effect of the increased fees for stage play licences was felt by the amateur dramatic groups putting on shows in village halls. Instead of 10/-, the fee for a full year's licence became £5, and many halls are now only licensed for limited periods. Before any licences are issued the premises are inspected and close liaison with the Kent Fire Brigade has been maintained and the Fire Officer's recommendations embodied in the conditions of licences. 7 stage play licences and 2 cinematograph licences were issued during the year.

PETROLEUM

Modernisation and the installation of larger storage tanks continued during the year but as I indicated in 1968, latched nozzels and self service pumps have not increased as was at one time indicated. There has however been more centralisation of bulk storage and by the end of 1969 only one depot in the district continued to operate. The Model Codes of Practice issued by the Home Office are strictly enforced at all premises on which petroleum spirit or inflammable petrol based mixtures are stored.

Licences were issued to three large depot (two of which closed down during the year), 36 service stations and 108 other premises. In addition to the inspections carried out on behalf of this Authority by the Kent Fire Brigade, 146 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Due to staff shortages and pressure of other work, it was not possible to spend as much time on administering the provisions of this Act as in previous years. Although the number of routine revisits to registered premises had necessarily to be curtailed, the practice of carrying out general inspection of all new registrations and visiting other premises to ascertain whether or not registration was applicable was continued. A total of 432 visits was made in connection with this subject.

As will be seen from the following tables, the total number of registered premises was one less than in 1968 but there were in fact 10 premises newly registered during the year, and in addition 11 other premises previously registered changed hands, necessitating re-registration in the name of the new employer. It is interesting to note not only that the number of persons employed in registered premises has increased by 107 during the year, but also the increase in the number of females and the decrease in the number of males in these premises.

During 1969, 15 accidents were reported, an increase of 3 on the previous year and all but one taking place at one wholesale warehouse. I regret to have to report that one accident involving the mate on a lorry delivering goods to a warehouse proved fatal. A full investigation was carried out and a watching brief held at the Coroner's inquest. After full consideration of all the facts it was apparent that there had been no breach of the Act or any Regulations and that further action was not warranted. The remaining accidents were of a minor nature, occurring as a result of carelessness on the part of the person involved and did not justify making a full investigation.

No exemptions have been applied for or granted and it has not been necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year under review.

Details of the number of premises registered and persons employed are given in the following tables:-

CLASS OF PREMISES	No. premises registered during the year.	Total No. premises registered at end of year.	No. registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	77	34
Retail Shops	4	184	121
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	10	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	38	25
Fuel storage depots	-	6	2
TOTALS	10	315	190

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 391

Analysis of Persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	936
Retail Shops	815
Wholesale departments, warehouses	226
Catering establishments open to the public	202
Canteens	11
Fuel storage depots	23
TOTAL	2213
TOTAL MALES	1083
TOTAL FEMALES	1130

Exemptions

No exemptions have been applied for or granted during the year.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions have been instituted during the year.

Number of Inspectors appointed under the Act - 4

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act - Nil

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

During the year 10,939 inspections were carried out in connection with work of the department, comprised as follows:-

FOOD PREMISES

Number of visits	to	Bakehouses	.....	17
"	"	" Butchers shops	.....	74
"	"	" Grocers shops & general shops	.....	221
"	"	" Greengrocers	.....	130
"	"	" Cafes & works canteens	.....	298
"	"	" Confectioners	.....	31
"	"	" Fishmongers shops	.....	23
"	"	" Public houses	.....	76
"	"	" Slaughterhouses	.....	21
"	"	" Sweets & tobacco shops	.....	97
"	"	re Meat inspection	.....	52
"	"	" Milk	.....	109
"	"	" Ice cream and ham (Sec.16)	.....	341
"	"	" Unsound food	.....	182
"	"	to Food factories	.....	250
"	"	" Mobile food shops	.....	12
"	"	re Food vending machines	.....	48

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Number of visits	carried out under Housing and/or			
	Public Health Acts	.....	1197	
"	re Housing inspections in connection			
	with rehousing	.....	49	
"	" Improvement Grants	.....	297	
"	" Land charges and loans	.....	28	
"	" Rent Acts	.....	1	
"	to Hop pickers camps	.....	28	
"	" Moveable dwellings	.....	62	
"	" Dirty premises	.....	2	
"	" Aged persons	.....	3	
"	" Notifiable and infectious diseases	.....	181	
"	" Water	.....	174	
"	re Air pollution	.....	272	
"	to Factories and workplaces	.....	128	
"	" Outworkers	.....	4	
"	" Rat and/or mice infestation			
	(inc. 2999 by Rodent Operator)	.....	3058	
"	" Pest and/or vermin (other than			
	rats or mice)	.....	497	
"	" Swimming Pools	.....	183	
"	" Rivers, streams, ditches, etc.	.....	18	
"	re Shops Acts	.....	361	
"	to Piggeries	.....	7	
"	" Waste food boiling plants	.....	3	
"	" Animal Boarding Establishments	.....	11	
"	re Flooding	.....	5	
"	" Petroleum	.....	146	
"	" Public assembly	.....	3	
"	" Sewerage and Sewage disposal	.....	53	
"	" Cesspools, septic tanks, drains	.....	175	

Number of visits re Refuse accumulations and/or					
			manure heaps	.....	18
"	"	"	" Refuse collection	.....	439
"	"	"	" Refuse disposal	.....	152
"	"	"	to Public conveniences	.....	216
"	"	"	" Noise nuisances	.....	78
"	"	"	re Cesspool emptying	.....	344
"	"	"	" Abandoned vehicles	.....	170
"	"	"	to Quarries	.....	15
"	"	"	re Offices, Shops and Railway		
			Premises Act	.....	432
"	"	"	" Mortuaries	.....	1
"	"	"	" Miscellaneous	.....	147

In conclusion, I would like to record my thanks and appreciation to the Council for their continuous support and interest during the year, and to the staff for their loyal co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

H.C. COLDRICK

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Air Pollution	41
Cancer	9
Cesspool Emptying	36
Deaths, causes of	12
Establishment	38
Factories	40
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	25
Foodstuffs, Voluntary surrender of	28
Hop Picking	20
Housing	18
Ice Cream	31
Immunisation and Vaccination	8
Infantile Mortality	10
Infectious Diseases	5
Inspection, Summary of	47
Meteorology	24
Milk Supplies	31
Moveable Dwellings	43
Noise	44
Outwork	41
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	45
Pest Control	32
Petroleum	44
Public Cleansing	34
Public Conveniences	39
Public Entertainment	44
Refuse Collection and Disposal	34
Salvage	35
Sampling by County Sampling Officers	27
Shops Administration	42
Slaughtering	30
Swimming Pools	43
Tuberculosis	7
Vehicles and Maintenance	37
Vital Statistics, extracts from	3
Water Supplies	20

Parish	Number of houses according to Valuation List as at 31.12.69	Area (Acres)	Population (estimated)
Addington	234	1,119	685
Aylesford	2,376	4,013	7,091
Birling	453	1,801	1,348
Borough Green	1,156	480	3,491
Burham	700	1,632	1,949
Ditton	1,463	1,066	4,270
Ightham	619	2,278	1,898
Leybourne	196	755	2,093
East Malling & Larkfield	3,133	2,787	9,687
West Malling	962	1,379	2,632
Mereworth	268	2,556	1,095
Offham	272	1,479	789
East Peckham	1,026	3,337	2,918
West Peckham	111	1,582	332
Platt	488	1,827	1,376
Plaxtol	360	2,406	1,045
Ryarsh	255	1,375	785
Shipbourne	166	2,007	521
Snodland	1,605	1,958	4,525
Stansted	173	1,974	542
Trottiscliffe	186	1,131	587
Wateringbury	420	1,377	1,248
Wouldham	267	1,855	813
Wrotham	544	3,457	1,570
Totals	17,433	45,631	53,290

Summary

Area of District (in acres)	... 45,631
Registrar General's estimate of Mid Year Home Population	... 53,290
Average density of persons per acre	... 1.233
No. of inhabited dwellings (31.12.69) according to valuation list	... 17,433
Average density of dwellings	1 per 2.62 acres
Average number of persons per dwelling inhabited	... 3.057
Rateable value (as at 31.12.69)	... £2,646,345
Sum represented by a penny rate (1969/70)	... £ 10,987

Page	Page	Page	Page
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

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